

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT

VOLUME XX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

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ONE MONTH..... .50

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends do us the favor? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,
Of Nelson County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
W. B. READ, of Larue.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOS. TURNER, of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR,
GRANT GREEN, of Henderson.

FOR TREASURER,
H. F. KALFUS, of Jefferson.

FOR REGISTER,
THOS. J. FRAZIER, of Breathitt.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
T. C. MCKEE.

FOR CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT,
NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Louisville.

Governor Wickliffe at Shelbyville, Saturday, July 25th, 1863.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Shelbyville on Saturday, July 25th, 1863, on which occasion Hon. C. A. Wickliffe will address the citizens of Shelby county on the absorbing issues of the day. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

We trust the people will turn out en masse to hear this distinguished veteran and statesman.

NOTICE.

There will be a Barbecue on Saturday, the 1st of August, at Hays', on the Bardstown road, fourteen miles from Louisville.

The Nation's Opportunity for Peace and Reunion.

The important victories lately achieved at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Helena, have placed the Government in a position which fully commands the destiny of the war, and now every loyal heart is confident of its speedy termination. The rebellion, staggering under these terrific blows, cannot soon recover sufficient strength or organization to renew the struggle, and we firmly believe that if the Cabinet at Washington, appreciating the crisis, will conform its future policy to the rules of enlightened statesmanship, the great work at once be inaugurated, which shall soon restore the Federal Union upon its original basis. The nation's opportunity has come, and it is to be seized whether or not it will be wisely improved by our rulers.

It is reasonable to believe that the Southern people are worn and weary of the war—that they earnestly desire the return of peace. More than two years of battle and blood have left their mournful impress in every homestead of that misguided people; and the wonderful energies they have displayed in prosecuting the war have been exerted from them only under the severest discipline of military power, which they dared not resist, or could not if they would. That military power, however, has been well nigh shattered.

Its pressure has lately been removed from Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, and Tennessee—four of the most prosperous and wealthy States in rebellion, and which have till now been the chief sources of support to the rebel Government. Large portions of other States have also been brought under Federal authority.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that of these States, the wave of revolution having rolled back from them, are ready to accept, with willing hearts, the protection of the Federal Union, if that protection be guaranteed by prompt enforcement in the original spirit of the Constitution. It is not improbable, also, that the population yet included by the rebel lines are anxiously waiting for their own release from the very chains that bind them to the rebellion.

The Democratic party of this country will not take either alternative. They have the numbers and the will, and will find a way.

Judge Bramblett is a dangerous man. If he calls himself an abolitionist, he is going to knock him down. If the editor of the Lexington Observer and Reporter offers to vote for him, he is going to strike him to the earth. He is going, when he gets to be Governor, to raise all the militia of the State, drive out the marauders, and send them, not to Camp Chase, but to Camp Hell. No, he is not, except his, shall exist in this State after he is Governor. Nobody is a Union man who does not vote for him. The vote for him is to be the test of patriotism. By such claptrap as this he expects to scare the people of this State into his support. The same sort of menaces were thrown out last year all over the free States, but they didn't win.

The Journal actually affirms the substantial statement about our meeting with Captain Hines. We now denounce the whole story as a falsehood. There is not a word of truth in the representation of our meeting Captain Hines—not a word of truth in it. It is, in short, a lie. The Journal, seriously to all appearance, wants to know if we did not assure Captain Hines of our gratification at seeing him. Not only do we deny it, but we say that the man who affirms it is a liar.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE AND CAPT. WINDER AS HOSTAGES FOR CAPTS. SAWYER AND FLINN.

On the 16th inst. the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder were removed from the hospital at Old Point to Fortres Monroe, and placed in a casemate under ground. Notice was sent to the rebel authorities that if they executed Capts. Sawyer and Flinn, whom they now have in close confinement and under sentence of death in Richmond, Gen. Lee and Capt. Winder will be executed in retaliation.

PRISONERS.—Eleven rebel officers and privates captured at Manchester, were on Tuesday brought in to Nashville and committed to the military prison. The officers are Capt. W. E. Lynn, Fourth Tenn. infantry; Capt. W. M. May, Twenty-fourth Tenn. infantry; Lieut. R. F. Powers, Fourth Tenn. infantry, and Capt. W. E. Lynn, Fourth Tenn. infantry.

The war against the Union is virtually ended; the war against the Constitution is now about to commence. The first war was for territorial limits and the self-defense of the Government from internal destruction. It was a war for the integral preservation of the people *en masse* as a nation. The second war will be for the personal rights of each individual; it will be for the preservation of civil liberty; it will be for the right of the people to self-government; it will be for a republican form of government; it will be for the Constitution as the only bond of the Union; it will be for the preservation of the Constitution as the precious ointment contained in the vase of the Union! Assured will be the fate of all who dare assail the freedom of the American citizen.

REBEL IN OUR HANDS.—The number of rebel officers ranking from Lieutenant-General down to ensigns, now in our hands, is estimated by the authorities at Washington at over 5,000.

The following is about the table showing the number, rank and file:

On hand at Memphis.....	4,000
At Fort Delaware.....	5,000
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" " " Sherman.....	2,000
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" " " McClellan.....	1,000
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Total.....	96,000

The large amount of Pittsburg funds deposited in the banks at Cleveland during the late excitement in that city, have all been returned to the "smoky city." The amount sent there was between six and seven millions of dollars.

The draft in Philadelphia is one-third over. No slot has occurred nor is likely to happen. Port Richmond was supposed to be disaffected, but everything passed off quietly there.

There was a splendid torchlight procession in New Orleans when the news of the taking of Vicksburg and Port Hudson reached that city.

Col. L. B. Grigsby has resigned the Col. of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky volunteer infantry. He has been the commander of the regiment since its organization in 1861.

True statesmen in the loyal States regard the war as the sole agent for restoring the rebellious States to the Union. It was the view of the most enlightened thinkers in the beginning of this struggle that a complete conquest of those States, by arms, could hardly, if at all, be effected, and would not be desirable; but that a point would be reached, in the progress of the war, at which statesmanship should take the place of generalship, and reconcile the opposing sections upon terms honorable to both parties, without, however, involving any undue sacrifice on the part of the Federal Government. No patriot desires that the Southern people, though the garrison is upon them, should be dragged back

to their allegiance with mouths in the dust and ropes around their necks. They were our brothers in the past, they are our brothers now by all the ties of civilization, language and blood, and in future we would have them as our equals in the family of States. The dignity and pride of the nation, hereafter, will require them to be such.

There must be conciliation between the contestants. The war alone, with its horrid features of blood and devastation, can never achieve that result, but it may drive a brave though erring people into hopeless desperation, resulting in their irretrievable ruin, and rendering our own nominal triumph in reality an inglorious defeat.

Never can true reconciliation grow Where wounds of deadly hate have been plowed so deep.

A general amnesty declared by the Government, in this golden opportunity of the war, would, we confide, be cordially greeted by an overwhelming majority of the South. It would be approved by the entire loyal people and be a most grateful mode of terminating this melancholy struggle and healing the wounds which it has so deeply inflicted upon the country. It is the nation's opportunity for restoring peace and Union.

The Journal asserts itself that our publication of Bramblett's speech refutes what we said of it. We leave that to the reader. It is just such a speech as a man might make who made the Carlisle speech, modified somewhat to suit the latitude, but retaining the flavor. All who vote for me are patriots; all who vote against me are secessionists. Provost Marshals will note the side of the poll-books. If a man votes for Wickliffe, he need not say he is a Union man. No Provost Marshal will be lieve him.

To be sure, Mr. B. says he does not approve all Mr. Lincoln does, but we must take it or take the rule of the Southern Confederacy until the rebellion is put down. That is, we must carry out the purposes of the Abolitionists, and after they are effectually carried out, for that is the result of putting down the rebellion upon their programme. It is plain, now, that the power of this rebellion is broken. It is easy, now, to restore this Union. All it wants is a magnanimous, statesmanlike policy. This rebellion is not the formidable power it was. Nothing but the crushing out policy, the determination to reduce the subjugated Provinces, can continue this rebellion.

It is idle to undertake now to scare Kentucky with the bugbear of a rebellion reduced to extremities. It is a question, what shall be the civil, not the war policy of the country. Besides, this State is not going out of the Union. All temptations in that direction are out of the way. There never was a time when the people of this State would have voted to go out of the Union, much less would they do so now.

We want the Constitution and its guarantees. Let these be secured, and there will be no need of conscription for soldiers to put down rebellion.

The effort of Bramblett to make the impression that all who will not vote for him are not Union men, is simply ridiculous. We have done more for the Union than a dozen Bramblett, and we know what is necessary to be done now, and he does not. He sees only two ideas—one is to get the office of Governor of Kentucky, the other is that there are but two roads to take. Go the Abolition programme for the present, or go into rebellion.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1863.

BURKESVILLE, KY., June 25, 1863.
To the Voters of the Third Congressional Dis-trict:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having been urgently solicited by numerous friends to make the race for Congress in this district, I have, after mature deliberation, consented to do so. I am not, however, insensible to the weighty responsibility devolving upon me, especially if elected to so important a trust as a representative in the National Congress. Greatly distrusting my own qualifications for so important a trust, I reluctantly yielded to the request of my friends, sustained only by a conscient recitement and fervent desire to contribute my mite in the scale of National existence, and in opposition to sectionalism everywhere.

At the commencement of our present unhappy troubles, and for some time thereafter, I was more than sanguine in the belief of a speedy termination of the rebellion and restoration of our Government to its original purity and grandeur; but also I confess with shame and regret that a year and a half more than two years, our political schools have taught us more uncertainty than at any previous period in the history of our troubles. Yet I cannot, will not believe, that sectionalism with trifling overtones, to the detriment of the slaves and gable-free, is the cause of our present woes. The negroes are a war-making race, and we have been compelled to yield to them, and to the rebels, because they are stronger than we are. The negroes are a war-making race, and we have been compelled to yield to them, and to the rebels, because they are stronger than we are.

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